

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.—Brother Sam—Invincible Prince.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.—English Comic Opera—The Doctor of Alcantara—A Night in Rome.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—Theophilus Singing, Dancing, &amp;c.—The Niagara Leap of the West Family.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTRELS, at Metropolitan Hall, 42 Broadway, A Variety of Light and Lively Entertainment, Comedies, Burlesques, &amp;c.

TONY PASTORE'S OPERA HOUSE, 331 Bowery.—Sam Slaughter's Minstrel and Comedienne Troupe—Vol au Vent.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Metropolitan Hall, 42 Broadway, A Variety of Light and Lively Entertainment, Comedies, Burlesques, &amp;c.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—The Marble Heart.

TERRACE GARDEN, Third Avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.—The Thomas' Orchestral Garden Concerts, commencing at 8 o'clock.

COOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Theophilus Singing, Dancing, &amp;c.—The Niagara Leap of the West Family.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth Avenue.—Exhibition of Original Works by Living Artists.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 845 Broadway.—"Famous Paintings."

New York, Friday, June 29, 1866.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements handed in until half past nine o'clock in the evening will be classified under appropriate headings; but proper classification cannot be insured after that hour.

## THE NEWS.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of reorganizing the civil service so as to preclude the Post Office, Treasury and Interior Departments from being used for party purposes. A joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance that interest shall be paid to each State on all its bonds for money expended by such State for the benefit of the United States.

The House yesterday passed a bill to amend the act in relation to the District of Columbia Suffrage bill was postponed. An animated discussion ensued on the Niagara Ship Canal bill, but pending the consideration of the subject the bill was received from the House, and the Senate soon after adjourned.

In the House the Senate amendments to the bill to continue in force the act to establish the Freedmen's Bureau were non-concurred in, and a conference committee was asked. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill, and Mr. Morrill made quite a lengthy speech in explanation and support of it. The first section of the bill was fully considered, and an adjournment took place.

## THE CITY.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning a man named John Slaven died at No. 224 First Avenue. The case was immediately reported to the Board of Health, and Dr. Paine made an examination, but was unable to say whether death had resulted from Asiatic cholera or a severe attack of cholera morbus. The police last evening reported that Timothy Chaseman, residing at No. 91 Lewis street, had been attacked with cholera, and that his physician had given up all hopes of his recovery. The report comes from the Lower Quarantine that the cholera troika is nearly over there. No more deaths or admissions on board the hospital ship have occurred. The garrison at Seguin's Point remains undisturbed.

The standholders of Washington and West Washington Markets assembled yesterday at 100 Vesey street and adopted preliminary measures for defending themselves against an anticipated unwarrantable exercise of authority on the part of the Board of Health in requiring them to obtain permits to continue their business.

A motion was yesterday made in the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Ingraham, to dissolve the injunction restraining the Board of Health from interfering with the stands in Washington Market. After hearing the argument of counsel, Judge Ingraham reserved his decision.

Several applications for licenses were received yesterday by the Commissioners of Excise, and upwards of fifty additional injunctions were issued against the Excise Commissioners by Judge Cardozo are returnable to-day. It is expected that there will be some lively times in the Court of Common Pleas in consequence.

The argument upon the unconstitutionality of the Excise law was resumed yesterday in the General Sessions. Mr. Brady made an elaborate argument, which virtually closed the case, counsel for the prosecution stating that written points would be submitted to his Honor. Recorder Hackett will render an early decision.

The German laborer dealers of Kings county had a public meeting on last Wednesday afternoon at the Brooklyn Garden, when resolutions were unanimously adopted to resist the provision of the new Excise law relating to keeping open on Sunday. A committee was appointed to wait on one of the Judges of the Supreme Court and to apply for a general injunction against arrests by the police force until the constitutionality of the law shall have been passed upon by the Court of Appeals.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections yesterday the lowest bid for the erect on of the Infirmary asylum was accepted. A presentment was received from the Grand Jury recommending the enlargement of the prison accommodation at the Tombs. District Attorney Hall submitted his opinion that any small boats hovering about Blackwell's Island, suspected on good grounds of being intended to favor the escape of prisoners, might be seized. Pleasure parties are not to be allowed to land on Randall's Island for the future.

The fire at No. 17 Beckman street on Wednesday night was extinguished by the prompt action on the part of the firemen before it reached the second floor. The loss is about forty-seven thousand dollars.

The alleged swindle in the case of F. M. Montgomery and A. H. Canedo, who, it is said, represented themselves as agents of Santa Anna in the purchase of a steamer, was again up before the Supreme Court yesterday on a motion to release the two defendants from arrest. Decision was reserved.

The stock market was firm yesterday. Gold opened at 154, declined to 151½, and quickly reacted, closing strong at 153½.

The markets were without essential change yesterday, though in some departments there was more disposition to do business. The generally unfavorable trend of the advices from Europe was without marked effect, although it governed the actions of buyers and sellers to some extent. In cotton only a very moderate business was transacted, and that at prices generally lower than the buyers. Groceries were quiet, but unchanged. On "change" flour was steady. Wheat dull and nominal. Sugar steady and without sale. Corn was in large demand at 1½¢ and 1½¢ and lower. Pork unchanged. Lard firm. Whiskey dull and unchanged.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

By the arrival of the steamship North America, from Rio Janeiro on the 24th inst., we are placed in possession of our correspondence from that port of the same date. The Paraguayans, instead of falling back from Humaita, as the allies confidently expected, awaited the approach of the latter, and by a bold and sudden dash gave a severe blow to them, but reinforcements arriving, the Paraguayans finally retreated the day, not however without the loss of a battery of artillery captured by the Paraguayans early in the fight. The fight was a very severe one. More than a thousand wounded allies had arrived at Corrientes from the field. The Paraguayans still resolutely held their fort and a severe battle was anticipated. All their war vessels had been converted into floating batteries, with the exception of five, which are kept as transports and dispatch boats. The Brazilian fleet had left the Parana and taken up its position above the Tres Bocas, in the Paraguay river. Some of the newspapers report the water in the latter river as falling.

A naval matter in Brazil was undisturbed. The United States steamer Brooklyn was coaling at Buenos Ayres for St. Helena, with the Admiral on board. The Junia was ordered from Montevideo to relieve the Shamokin. The Kanawha was at Montevideo.

Our correspondent at Key West reports the health of the city as good on the 23d of June.

We have news from the Cape of Good Hope dated at Cape Town on the 14th of May. The weather continued remarkably fine, and a quiet reaction towards the return of better times progressed. Farming operations were being carried on favorably in every direction, but heavy losses still occurred in isolated districts from diseases among cattle and sheep. The settlement of a treaty of peace between the Basutos and the Free State was progressing satisfactorily. The gold discoveries in Transvaal were confirmed. Several expeditions had left Natal on their way to the diggings.

News from El Paso, Mexico, dated the 1st instant, has been received at Washington by Senator Romero, the Mexican Minister. The defeat of the French at Hermosillo by the liberals is confirmed. Juarez has reorganized the army of Western Mexico and appointed General Comandante-in-Chief. General Escobedo sends the Minister some important French correspondence, which he captured, and which exposes their situation and plans very completely. The Imperialist Consul at San Francisco has official despatches dated the 12th inst., that the Imperialists were driving the liberals rapidly through the State of Sonora towards the American line.

We have files from Turk's Island dated on the 9th of June. The demand for salt continues very moderate, notwithstanding advices from New York reported very little in the market. A good supply was on hand, the price being eight cents.

Our pleasure-taking correspondent at Saratoga Springs gives a glowing account of the warm weather, and the consequent increase among the visitors seeking for cool places at that famous watering place. Twenty-eight bridal parties are domiciled among the various hotels already, and a grand wedding was to have taken place on Wednesday. The races will commence on the 23d of July next, and continue six days. Three steam fire engines have been provided for the village, and one of them is already there, and the others will soon be ready.

The storm which prevailed at Poughkeepsie on Wednesday was also prevalent along the Hudson above that city. The north tower of St. Joseph's church at Albany was injured severely by lightning, and a steamer on a canal boat was killed by the same agency. At Troy the storm was the severest that has visited that locality for many years. An embankment on the Troy and Boston Railroad was washed away, and a freight train was precipitated down the steep. No lives were lost.

Vigilant Engine Company, of Philadelphia, arrived yesterday evening in Jersey City, where they were made the recipients of a grand ovation. The Fire Department turned out to meet them, a procession took place and they were afterwards made the guests of the Jersey City Fire Department at Taylor's hotel.

The Fenian prisoners in the hands of the Canadianists will be let free, it is now commonly asserted, by a high official of the government, before civil courts. The trial will not come off until the popular excitement is allayed.

The commencement exercises of Loyd Island College were held at the Athenaeum, Brooklyn, last evening. The number of graduates is thirty-eight.

The commencement exercises at Dartmouth College will begin on the 15th of July.

A convention of the Evangelical churches of the city of Brooklyn was held in the Reformed Dutch church in Pierpont street last night, for the purpose of providing means for extending the work of evangelization.

The United States steamer Vanderbilt, Commodore Rodgers, and the monitor Monadnock arrived at San Francisco on Friday morning.

A fight occurred about the 18th inst. between friendly Indians and the Apaches in Arizona, in which the latter lost sixty killed, and twenty prisoners. Eight hundred White Mountain Apaches of both sexes were receiving government rations.

A Portland, Oregon, despatch of June 22 says that official returns from most of the counties give Wood, the Union candidate for Governor, a large majority. The rest of the Union State ticket is elected.

The lawyers of Charleston, S. C., are practicing in United States courts without taking the test oath, the constitutionality of which is under consideration by the Judge of the United States District Court at that place.

The New Hampshire House of Representatives passed the constitutional amendment yesterday.

The recent fire in Virginia City, Nevada, destroyed property to the amount of \$200,000 and rendered four hundred families homeless.

The call for a National Union Convention at Philadelphia.

A few days ago we published a call for a National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th of August. This call is signed by Senators Doolittle, Cowan, Dixon, Hendricks, Nesham and Norton; by Assistant Postmaster General Randall, and by ex-Senator Browning, of Illinois. These names give it a certain significance and importance. The plan proposed is to assemble delegates from all the thirty-six States and nine Territories. The object is to hold counsel together, as friends and brothers, upon the present condition of our national affairs, and to take measures to avert possible dangers from the country.

The principles which the delegates are to inculcate are explicitly stated. They affirm the perpetuity of the Union, the equality of the States and the abolition of slavery, and insist upon the constitutional right of the South to immediate representation in Congress. As the delegates are to subscribe to this platform, and to be chosen by electors of the same faith, there is no danger that the convention will fall into the hands of Southern fire-eaters. They, as well as the radicals, are distinctly excluded. Obviously, the intention of the framers of the call is not to rebuild the theories shattered by the cannon of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, but to effect a union between the conservative republicans and the more advanced and patriotic wing of the democracy in support of President Johnson and against the radicals. That such a union is a consummation devoutly to be wished cannot be denied. If it had been secured in Congress at the opening of the session the radicals, as we have previously shown, would have been comparatively powerless and harmless. It failed of accomplishment there because of the incompetency of the leaders on both sides, and especially of Messrs. Brooks and Raymond, in the House; and this movement for a national convention seems to be an effort on the part of democratic and conservative republican Senators to retrieve the lost ground. They appear to be in earnest; there are indications that they are very strongly backed by at least a part of the administration; and that something practical may result from the movement is evident from the irritation and opposition of the radicals and their organs. In fact, under this call for a consultation is a scheme for the organization of a new national union party, embracing all conservative men, North and South.

Without attempting to discuss in a single article all the chances for and against such an enterprise, we may briefly refer to a few leading points of the matter. We would have preferred to see this movement practically inaugurated in Congress, and thence extended naturally to the people at the fall elections. But our advice was not followed by the leaders of the Congressional factions, and at this late day, having by their dissensions and divisions surrendered to the radicals every important reconstruction measure, it is with mingled amusement and interest that we see them endeavoring to atone for the errors of the past and the present by planning great combinations for the future. A union in Congress was

easy and practical; the organization of a new party is a difficult, tedious and wearisome undertaking. It is a question, also, whether the democrats are now as ready for a union of forces as they once were. The local leaders are already restive under this call and protest against it, although their opposition may not greatly affect the rank and file and may be overcome by events. Still there is always a risk in neglecting the golden opportunity and undertaking to do something upon a grander scale when the opportunity to accomplish it easily has passed. But, on the other hand, repugnance is decidedly a virtue, and we are glad to see that even the politicians can sometimes exercise it. Messrs. Brooks and Raymond, and other gentlemen of their calibre, may still hope to win national reputations and defeat the radicals, and in spite of their past follies we shall say nothing at present to discourage them. If the movement for a new party does not come too late; if it is not upon too grand a scale to be successful in less than half a dozen years; if Seward's Presidential aspirations are not involved in it; if the democrats can be induced to join it, and if the loyal men of the South will send delegates to the convention, then it only needs a strong popular impulse to become a power in the coming State elections, and, perhaps, in the next election for President.

Who can give it that popular impulse? No other person than President Johnson. How can he do it? By changing his Cabinet and demanding an immediate settlement of the Alabama claims against England. We do not know whether President Johnson is interested in this scheme. The fact that it is started by his political and personal friends convinces us, however, that he cannot decidedly disapprove of it. But as it stands it has no genuine vitality. When the platform is summed up its total is Southern representation in Congress. That is the only practical feature. All the rest are patriotic generalities. But in regard to representation the radicals can outbid the new party, and they will do so whenever it becomes at all dangerous. There is plenty of time for a flank movement before the elections. While the convention is resolving the radicals can unbar the Congressional gates and end all controversy. It is useless to go before the people upon an issue which the radicals can sweep away before the elections are held. The President must make new issues, and to do this he must remove his present Cabinet, throw down the gauntlet to England and make a bold appeal to the masses, including the Fenians, by insisting upon Canada or indemnities for the Alabama outrages. There is no other way for President Johnson to save himself or build up a party that will save him. Let him adopt this course and the people will rally to his standard, whether it be displayed at Philadelphia or elsewhere, and his friends may either form a new party for him or regain the control of the republican party. But if no such action be taken by the President, this National Convention will hardly influence even a State election. The spectacle of delegates from the North and South once more sitting together in council at the old Independence Hall may elicit a little sentimental admiration; but beyond this it will amount to nothing.

The financial depression in Europe.—The financial advices from all parts of Europe, England alone excepted, received by the last steamer were decidedly gloomy; and even the Bank of England was sufficiently under apprehension with regard to the future of public affairs to maintain its rate of discount at ten per cent, for to lower it would involve the surrender of the privileges indirectly conferred by the letter of Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone, written during the recent panic.

We are informed that every bourse in Europe is extremely depressed, and the suspense with which the outbreak of hostilities is awaited is evidently favorable to further depression. It is therefore probable that on the continent quotations for all kinds of securities will continue to decline until after the first shock of actual warfare is experienced. In England the case is somewhat different, as Great Britain, being removed from the complications of the pending contest, is likely to attract capital from the Continent, just as this country is and as England did during our war. The outbreak of hostilities in Germany would consequently be likely to produce a feeling of relief on the London Stock Exchange favorable to a recovery of the prices of such securities as were not largely held, and further depressed in that country by the fact of the war.

But after war has really entered upon its desolating march, although we look for a better rather than a worse market abroad for our securities, and a decided increase in the demand for our breadstuffs, there is reason for some feeling of anxiety as to what may occur meanwhile. We have in all, national and otherwise, about three hundred and fifty millions of securities held abroad and we have only about eight millions of coin in the banks of this city. There are, perhaps, thirty millions more in the Treasury, nine millions of which are payable upon the July coupons of the public debt, but besides this there is very little in the country on this side of California. While, therefore, our ultimate financial future promises well—and faith in the public credit never stood higher—we are exposed to serious dangers so far as the gold question is concerned. We have the satisfaction of knowing, nevertheless, that however high the premium may rise it cannot impair faith in our national credit at home, while our money market is entirely independent of the freaks of gold. And although the aspect of monetary affairs in Europe is at present so discouraging, it will probably not be long before a more hopeful prospect presents itself, when, notwithstanding that the securities of Austria and Italy may be almost worthless, five-twentieths will improve in price and popularity.

The New Post Office Grounds.—The southern half of the City Hall park has been selected for the site of the new Post Office, and proposals are to be sent to the department at Washington looking to its transfer from the city to the general government. By all means the city should cede the ground necessary for the building and then make the rest of the park an open, paved plaza, with regular roads for vehicles and sidewalks for pedestrians, in order to relieve the blockaded thoroughfares of Broadway and Fulton street. This would greatly improve the appearance and relieve the overcrowded state of the lower part of the city.

The Critical Situation of Europe—War Actually Commenced.

We have given our readers the important intelligence by the Java of the actual commencement of war in Europe. The German Diet, in adopting the proposal of Austria by a vote of nine to six of the States and principalities represented, for the mobilization of the army of the confederacy, and in adopting a resolution expressing the adherence of the Diet to the Austrian proposition of the indissoluble character of the German Union, had driven Prussia to the extremity of secession—much like our Southern secession—and the inauguration of war. These proceedings in the general Diet at Frankfurt-on-the-Main occurred on the 14th of June, and Prussia, on the 15th, declaring the confederation dissolved, marched a hostile force into each of the States of Hanover and Saxony, as allies of Austria, being two of the eight supporters of Austria in the Diet. The other six, unless strictly neutral, will be subject to the same treatment from Prussia.

It appears that the eight votes supporting Austria represent a population of nearly fourteen millions and a military contingent of nearly one hundred and seventy-five thousand men; while the votes supporting Prussia represent a population of hardly three millions and a military force of some thirty-three thousand five hundred men. It will thus be seen that by a very suggestive division of the German Confederation Austria stands approved and Prussia is rebuked. We presume that it is because the Germans are mostly inclined to look with abhorrence and alarm upon the "happy accord" that has all this time marked the relations between Bismarck and Louis Napoleon, and between these two and the King of Italy. How, then, are we to account for the boldness of Prussia in resorting to actual war against the overwhelming vote and military strength of the German Bund? Why is she so quick to seek a collision between her six hundred thousand troops and the opposing thirteen hundred thousand of the German family? It is because Napoleon stands behind Bismarck and is ready to advance his support when the grand drama shall have been fairly opened.

With a degree of frankness which in the chief of European diplomats is perfectly refreshing, Napoleon says, in his famous letter to his Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, that had the late proposed European Congress been entered into by all the parties concerned, "we (Napoleon) should have desired for the secondary States of the confederation (German) a more intimate union, a more powerful organization and a more important position." (The First Napoleon's confederation of the Rhine, perhaps), and "for Prussia more homogeneity and force in the North" (those Danish Duchies, and probably one or two others most convenient), "and for Austria the maintenance of her great place in Germany." Here we have a little unbecome, and especially may it be so considered when Napoleon goes on to say "we should have wished besides that in consideration of a reasonable compensation Austria should have resolved to cede Venetia to Italy." But mark the coolness of his closing declaration—"In the war which is upon the point of breaking out we (Napoleon and France) have only two interests—the preservation of the European equilibrium and the maintenance of the work which we have contributed to build up in Italy."

Is not that clear enough? A free translation of this imperial speech simply means that this European war is the work of Louis Napoleon; that Bismarck, of Prussia, has played the part of his convenient instrument in view of a reward too tempting to be resisted, and that the armies of Italy are set in motion with the full understanding that France in due time will again descend from the Alps and resume the good work of Italian unity and independence, where it was suspended at Villa Franca. This war, in short, is the work of Louis Napoleon, and his purposes are to upset those detested treaties of 1815, and to reconstruct the map of Europe according to the imperial programme of Napoleon the First.

But in the armies of Russia moving down upon the Austrian frontier there is the same danger threatened to the nephew that overthrew the uncle. Russia stands ready to join Austria when the fray begins, and from the moment that Russia shall be thus committed against France as the empire, we may look for the revival of the old Holy Alliance, and the prosecution of the war to the restoration of the Bourbons or the French republic. Napoleon thus far has been splendidly successful in his projects of a European war beginning with a rupture among the Germans; but in the very opening of the conflict the legions of Russia moving down towards the Danube threaten to spoil all the calculations of the game so far as any profits to Italy, to Prussia, to Louis Napoleon or to France may be concerned.

The Difference Between Canada and England.—While the Canadians are boiling over with rage and demanding indemnities of the United States for the late Fenian raid the press and people of England are thanking us in the most cordial manner for arresting the progress of Fenianism. They see and realize that had it not been for the interference of our government Canada would long ere this have been wrested from them. "The American government," says the London Times, "has acted in a manner which even exceeds anything that could reasonably have been expected from the most friendly nation." There are two very important admissions in this eulogium on this country—that the action of the British government towards us during the war has placed that government outside of the claims of being a friendly nation to the United States, and also that the special interference and protection of the British provinces by our present administration exceeded what it would have been if England had been our ally during our last troubles. It is gratifying to see that this action of our authorities is appreciated in that country, even if they are not in Canada. It may be that our Canadian neighbors look upon it in a different light and are indignant that the United States so unceremoniously prevented their breaking loose from the reign of John Bull. Neither the people of Canada nor of this country appear satisfied with this result. It is, therefore, a sort of relief to know that the course of the Washington government is approved in one country, even if we do have to go across the Atlantic to find it. The London Times pretends that "those energetic and genuine acts of friendship will be long and cordially remembered." These

are very good words and read well on paper, but we imagine that our people will place more reliance upon them if the English government will promptly come forward and pay the Alabama damages. We shall then have some substantial evidence that the action of our authorities "will be cordially remembered."

TAXATION OF WORKS OF ART.—We understand that a remonstrance has been forwarded to Congress by the artists of Rome and Florence against the tax of thirty per cent imposed by the tariff on the statutory imported into this country. They contend that such a tax is not only impolitic, but that it is an ungenerous return for the advantages derived by American sculptors from the facilities afforded them in Italy. To the last of these arguments we may object that American art students obtain no greater privileges than those of other countries, and that what they get they pay for. The money spent by them in the acquirement of a knowledge of their profession goes to enrich and benefit the centres of Italian art, whose interest it is to encourage the aggregation of foreign students within their limits. This, however, is a petty view to take of the matter. The real question is whether the benefit the revenue derives from the tax compensates for the injury which it inflicts on the interests of American art. We are bound to say that it does not. Like many other imposts in the present tariff, it is, in a pecuniary sense, of no account whatever. Its effect is simply to prevent the importation of works which would be of vast benefit to the progress of art in this country, and which, if encouraged, would do away with the necessity of our young sculptors going abroad. The fact that we have no national collections of sculpture or painting, and are not likely to have any, renders it all the more necessary that no obstacles should be thrown in the way of the introduction of foreign works. On these grounds, and these alone, we advocate a remission of the duties. They are not only impolitic but unproductive; and this latter fact, if there were no other to urge in favor of the measure, would be sufficient to justify their abolition.

"SCOTCHED BUT NOT KILLED."—It appears from the statement of the Minister of Finance to the Canadian Parliament that the Fenian raids cost the government one million one hundred thousand dollars, and that the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, heretofore asked for militia purposes, has been increased to the heavy sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars. In presenting his budget the Finance Minister stated that the Fenian snake had been "scotched, but not killed," and hence it was necessary to prepare for future warlike action on the part of the Brotherhood. This shows that the Canadian apprehensions about the Fenians have not yet entirely subsided. But we think the Canada people can calm their fears for the present. We do not believe the bold Fenians will undertake to fight both the American and the British governments. That, of course, would be folly. Their business will, in all probability, for some time to come, be directed more to the value of polls than pikes in aid of the cause; and under the familiar cry of "repeal" they will make the neutrally laws a test question in the coming Congressional elections. Then our Canadian friends may prepare for a "scare" in earnest.

A PRACTICAL MODE OF SHOWING BRITISH APPRECIATION OF AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.—Pay up for the ravages committed on American commerce by the anglo-rebel pirates Alabama, Shenandoah, Tallahassee, Florida, &c.

POLITICAL NEWS.

ILLINOIS.—In the last appointment of representatives there was an addition of one to the Illinois quota. Instead of re-districting the State it was determined to elect a representative from the State at large, to be voted for on the same ticket with State officers. Major General S. A. Bulfinch is talked of as the candidate of the republican party this fall for the place.

MINNESOTA.—In the Second Congressional district W. P. Murray, W. W. Phelps, J. B. Ripstein, Colonel Robertson, General W. A. Gorman and Captain Nash are struggling for the democratic nomination.

MAINE POLITICS.—The Hon. Sidney Perkins was re-nominated as Representative to Congress from the Second district by the republicans, at a convention held at Auburn yesterday.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

New Albany, Ind., June 28, 1866.

The Democratic Congressional Convention met to-day. Major Sherrill presiding. It was large and enthusiastic. Resolutions were passed endorsing the justice of the late war for the great Republic; declaring uncompromising hostility to slavery for negroes; endorsing the President's vetoes of the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bill; opposing an increase of the rates of duties on imports; warmly approving the restoration policy of the President; opposing any amendment to the constitution at present; declaring that if they of the States were ever out of the Union during the late rebellion; opposing the exemption of three thousand millions of dollars from the payment of interest; and denouncing the legislation of the radical Congress, and demanding of the next national Legislature that every species of wealth shall bear its equal share of taxation.

M. C. Kerr was re-nominated for Congress by acclamation.

INDIANA POLITICS.

HANCOCK, June 28, 1866.

An informal meeting of soldiers favorable to the election of Governor for Governor, consisting of delegates from various parts of the State, was held here to-day. They resolved to issue a call for a mass State convention of soldiers in this city on the 1st of August. Resolutions were adopted favoring the Union policy of President Johnson, endorsing the soldiers and sailors, and expressing a firm determination to use all honorable efforts to secure the election of Rutherford B. Hayes.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

CONCORD, N. H., June 28, 1866.

The House of Representatives this afternoon passed the Reconstruction amendment by a vote of yeas 203, nays 107.

STORM AT PORTLAND, MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., June 28, 1866.

A severe thunder storm passed over this vicinity yesterday afternoon. At Windham a lady, thirty years old, was instantly killed; a girl of twelve fatally, and an old lady slightly injured, by a thunderbolt, while sitting together. A barn in Livingston, belonging to K. G. Newell, was struck by lightning and destroyed, with its contents—some tons of hay. A house and a stable, belonging to Marshall A. Howe, in Standish, were burned yesterday morning.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

GOVERNOR FENTON'S MOVEMENTS.

Owing to Governor Fenton's absence at his home in the western part of the State he will not review, with his staff, the First division on the 4th of July proximo in this city, as Major General Sanford anticipated.

THE MILITIA ENROLLMENT.

Being conducted with precision and energy under the supervision of Colonel S. C. Pinckney. We hundred and fifty convalescers have been actively engaged in the work of enrollment since Monday last, and between forty-five and fifty of the two hundred and fifty military districts of this city have already been completed.

The convalescers frequently complain of the interference of citizens with them upon whom they have had occasion to call in the discharge of their duty. Many ignorant persons have become much incensed at the visit of the enrolling officer, and have threatened to take summary measures for the arrest of the obnoxious official. It is unnecessary to repeat that there is really no cause for alarm on this subject, as this enrollment is simply in accordance with the State law which provides for the annual performance of this work. Within the last few days there have been a great number of applicants for admission to the organized and uniformed regiments of the National Guard from among those whose names have been enrolled in the unadorned militia. This is certainly a favorable result of the work, as it will add greatly to the number of the organized regiments.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

A Case of Cholera Morbus—Complaints, and How They Are Disposed Of—Meeting of Market Men—Motion in the Supreme Court to Dissolve an Injunction—Argument to Be Concluded To-day—A Case of Cholera Reported Last Night.

On Wednesday evening a man named John Slaven, residing at No. 224 First Avenue, was seized with vomiting, purging and other symptoms of cholera. No physician was called in, and about ten o'clock yesterday morning he died. Notice was then sent to the Board of Health, when Dr. Paine proceeded to the premises with disinfectants, and, from his report to Dr. Dalton, it was very doubtful whether death resulted from Asiatic cholera or a severe attack of cholera morbus. No other cases were reported to Dr. Dalton yesterday.

COMPLAINTS.

Upwards of eighty complaints were received at Major Donnelly's office yesterday. All of them were in reference to uncleanly lands, damp basements, offensive privies, and places of a similar nature. These complaints are all forwarded to the sanitary inspectors of the different districts, who notify the property owners to have the same cleaned up, and to have the privies disinfected. If it is neglected, the work is performed by the Board of Health at the expense of the property owners.

MEETING OF WASHINGTON MARKET STANDHOLDERS.

A meeting of the standholders of Washington and West Washington Markets was held yesterday morning at No. 100 Vesey street, to adopt such measures as are advisable against the recent action of the Board of Health in requiring additional permits of them to continue their business. R. G. Cornell presided, and H. W. Knapp acted as secretary pro tem.

On calling the meeting order, Mr. Cornell remarked that he could find no authority for the Board of Health to require the permits, and that their authority extended simply to issuing orders to clean up, and to discontinue, and that no improper means were used. He believed it was another effort to abolish Washington Market, and that as soon as the permits were accepted they would be revoked and an order issued to close the market.

Mr. Thomsen had a conversation with Mayor Hoffman, who said the standholders had nothing to do with the Board of Health, and that their original permits were sufficient. He deemed it advisable to prepare for an emergency by securing the services of counsel.

On the motion of Mr. Knapp a committee, consisting of Messrs. Knapp, Thomsen and Kay, was appointed to call a meeting of the standholders, and to appoint an evening at which the marketmen of Washington and West Washington Markets should assemble for the purpose of effective organization.

On motion of Mr. Knapp it was decided that no person present, but after the general meeting, shall apply for a permit to that board, and that if any of the marketmen are dissatisfied by the Board of Health before the general meeting, they should hold that the association defend that person's interests.

The President remarked that under such circumstances he would feel it his duty to resign, and that the association employ counsel for any of its members. The meeting then adjourned.

A CASE OF CHOLERA REPORTED.

The police of the Eleventh precinct last evening reported that Timothy Chaseman, No. 91 Lewis street, was taken with cholera, and that his physician had given up all hopes of saving him.

THE BOARD AND WASHINGTON MARKET—MOTION TO DISSOLVE THE INJUNCTION POW